

THE CLIMAX.

FRENCH TITON, - - - EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
The Climax Printing Co.
WM. G. WHITE, CHAS. S. POWELL.

PRICE PER YEAR, \$1.50.

Wednesday, - - - March 4, 1891.

Hon. JOHN S. MAY, former clerk of the Pulaski County Court, now delegate to the Constitutional Convention, will probably be a Republican candidate for Governor. He is a brother-in-law of Hon. W. C. Bradley, of Lancaster. Strange as it may seem, was a gallant member of Morgan's cavalry.

HEAVY MORTALITY.

Senator Hearst died in Washington, February 28th, of cancer of stomach. He was a Democrat, but as the California Legislature is Republican his successor will be a Republican. He left a fortune of \$20,000,000.

This makes thirteen members of the present Congress who have died. Three Senators—Reck, Wilson and Hearst, all Democrats, and ten members of the Lower House, the largest mortality record ever made by one Congress.

RAILROAD SUPERVISION.

Gen. C. M. Clay is a great advocate for the purchase and operation by the Government of all the railroads in the country. He thinks it would be the best investment ever made by the Government and suggests that bonds for the purpose of raising the money for the purchase be issued, bearing 3 or 4 per cent interest and to run fifty years. Further he says the Government could make 10 or 20 per cent profit and pay off principal and interest, and perhaps have enough left to pay all other expenses of government. There are many who will not agree with Gen. Clay—thinkers of the government runs the railroads it should also own and control the steamboats, groceries, etc. There is a strong party though in favor of stronger governmental control over railroads for the benefit of the people.—*Farmers Home Journal.*

NOT JUST NOW.

The Convention has refused to submit to the people a proposition appropriating \$2,500,000 to build a new Capitol. We commend this action, not because of any question of removal, but because the people of Kentucky are not financially in a position to undertake an increase in taxation. The delegates who stated that the Constitution would be endangered if submitted with such a section forming a part of it, properly read the signs of the times. It would be more than endangered; it would be defeated. The State must have, before many years, new buildings with the location already fixed and one wing of a new State House constructed, and it will neither be necessary to expend two and a half millions, nor the half of it. The action of the Convention last Friday is a settler in more ways than one, and the Capital removals may as well go into other and more profitable business.—*Frankfort Capital.*

A LIBERAL SILVER POLICY.

The Hon. Jeremiah Simpson, Representative-elect from Kansas, is a silver man, but holds, according to the Wisconsin Standard, of Montana, that the use of a metal for money is unnecessary. He would estimate the amount of gold and silver in our mines and issue certificates to the full amount. Banks are uncertain. Cashiers are a fugacious folk, in Mr. Simpson's view, and not safe custodians of the nation's wealth. The mountains would keep a firmer grip on our assets. In one respect Mr. Simpson's proposition falls short. He would base his issue of silver certificates upon the comparatively small amount of silver in the mountains of this planet, forget the growing wealth of the country and the vast quantities of silver probably existing in the mountains of the moon, to say nothing of the mountains of the other planets and their moons. Certificates could be based on estimates of the amount of silver in those mountains, as well as on the amount in those never heard of. If, as some contend, money consists in the government stamp, we ought to have the widest possible basis for its issue. The mountains of the moon are as much ours as anybody's.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A FURTHER COMBINE NEEDED.

The farmers and laborers have combined against all others, and we can see nothing wrong in the movement. It is true that one of the principles enunciated by the combine is opposition to combines, but that is not so paradoxical, after all, when properly understood. But another combine is badly needed—a combine of principles that a man can take hold of and stand upon, instead of scattering about without concert of thought and action. For instance, elsewhere in to-day's CLIMAX appears an article from an Alliance paper that clearly shows the one great principle of the Alliance is to get money. All other questions are entirely secondary. Yet in another article, also in to-day's CLIMAX, from the pen of an able man and noted farmer, demonstrates that Government control of railroads is the crying need of the hour. We read in the last week's Farmers Home Journal an article going to show that an era of prosperity to the farmer is now dawning, and all owing to the tariff imposed upon certain farm products, shutting off competition of similar foreign products. In the same issue of the journal is another article, epitomized from the platform of the National Alliance, denouncing the repeal of all tariff laws, save for revenue only.

From the above, we gather that the greatest evil of the hour, considered from a farmers standpoint, is a lack of money. That the greatest evil of the hour is the lack of railroad supervision by the Government. That the greatest evil of the hour is the lack of sufficient tariff. That the greatest evil of the hour is too much tariff.

It occurs to us that the lack of unanimity is likewise an evil. The Alliance seems to be unanimous on but one thing—the abolition of National Banks.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION TO CONVENE MAY THIRTEENTH.

The Democratic State Convention will be called to order at noon Wednesday, May 13. It will be held in Louisville. The State Central and the State Executive Committees met last Thursday evening at the residence of Gen. John B. Castleman, Chairman in that city, and settled these points:

At 7 o'clock the hands of Kentucky's Democracy sat down to one of Gen. Cas-

tleman's famous dinners. At the close a toast was drunk to the host. The committee then proceeded with business, and Col. Attilla Cox nominated Louisville as the place for holding the State Convention. There was not a dissenting vote. Col. Bennett H. Young moved that the convention meet at noon, Wednesday, May 13. This was also unanimously agreed to.

The matter of representation was then discussed, and it was decided to take the Cleveland and Thurman vote as the basis. This gives the convention 918 delegates. The State Convention which nominated Longmooor had the same basis of representation. Some thought that the Longmooor vote would be the basis this time, but it was decided to take the Cleveland and Thurman vote, as this brought out the full strength of the party.

At conventions heretofore there have always been some disagreements because the county meeting for selecting delegates were held on different days. It was decided at the meeting that it was imperative that they be held on the same day hereafter. The time for holding these meetings this year will be Saturday, May 2, at 2 o'clock p. m. After the Executive Committee had adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman, Gen. John B. Castleman, Chairman, issued the following address:

"Office of the Democratic State Central Committee, Louisville, Ky., February 19, 1891.—At a meeting of the State Executive Committee, held at 1145 Fourth street, Louisville, Feb. 19, 1891, the following resolutions were adopted:—

"First.—That the convention to nominate Democratic candidates for State offices, to be voted for at an election the first Monday in August, shall be held in the city of Louisville, Ky., and convened at noon, 13th of May, 1891.

"Second.—To select delegates to said State convention the basis of representation shall be one delegate for every 200 votes and fraction of 100 and over, polled for Cleveland and Thurman in 1888.

"Third.—That for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State convention, the Democrats of each county shall assemble in mass-meeting at the court house of their respective counties and the Democrats of each Legislative district of the city of Louisville at some central point within the district, to be designated by the district committee, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, May 2, 1891, and choose delegates to the State convention.

"That all voters who have hitherto affiliated with, and acknowledged their first allegiance to, the Democratic party, or pledge themselves to support the nominees of the Democratic State convention, shall be permitted to participate in these meetings.

"By order to the State Executive Committee,

JOHN B. CASTLEMAN, Chairman.

(The basis agreed to gives a representation of 918 votes.)

THE EFFECT OF MORE MONEY?

If the volume of currency were doubled, it would be equivalent to a reduction of railroad rates on-half.

It would be equivalent to a reduction of salaries and fees one-half.

It would be equivalent to a reduction of taxes one-half.

It would double the value of every man's farm.

It would double the value of his livestock.

It would double the value of every bush of grain.

It would double the value of every ton of hay.

It would double the value of all the products of labor.

It would light the fires of every furnace and give employment to millions of idle men.

It would build new railroads and develop new resources of wealth that have hitherto lain idle.

It would erect new factories that would manufacture out of the raw material produced in this country, hundreds of things that we now buy in foreign lands.

It would give employment, at remunerative wages, to millions of men in the factories, work-shops and mines, who in turn would buy products of the farm at a living price.

It would set every wheel in motion, every farm would be worked to its fullest capacity to supply the demand for provisions for the great army of workmen employed in other occupations.

It would break the force of the Money Power and secure an equitable distribution of the profits of industry to those who produce the wealth of the country.

It would enable the farmer, the mechanic, the miner and every man who earned his bread "in the sweat of his face," to educate his children and fit them for the struggle in life.

It would diminish crime, improve the moral condition of the people, promote temperance, increase the happiness of the industrial masses and insure national prosperity.

It would work no injustice to anyone, and benefit everybody except the money-lender, the speculator and the idle parasites who contrive to secure themselves good positions with a large salary attached.

Let every voice of the people proclaim, with one accord throughout the land, that we must, and will have an increase in the volume of currency.—*National Reformer.*

KENTUCKY LEAGUE OF DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 21, 1891.

To the Democratic Clubs of Kentucky:

The Executive Committee of the Kentucky League of Democratic Clubs deems it important that these organizations be called into the active service of the party for the coming campaign for Governor and other State officers, and, indeed, to guard against the possibility of defeat, but for the more noble purpose of inculcating and disseminating our principles, and of insuring at our next general election such a

BOOSING DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY as will serve to rebuke the enemies of free government throughout the Union, and act as an inspiration for the greater work and the grander victory which the party is pledged to win in 1892.

Your State Central Committee, earnestly devoted to your interests and studious of methods to promote them, caused this step, and assure as they would welcome your co-operation in carrying out whatever plans they may submit for a more compact organization and a more aggressive policy. Acting as auxiliary to the State Central Committee and in hearty accord with it, our League of Clubs, ramifying, as it does, all parts of the State, may not only prove effective in carrying out the will of that body, but revive and intensify the grand educational movement of 1891, when the masses re-

ceived lessons in Democratic doctrine which have borne fruit abundantly within the last year.

The party to which we stand opposed was never before so desperate and so extreme; and at no time in our history has it been more essential that Kentucky should speak out boldly in defense of the principles of Democracy, the safeguard of the people everywhere. The leading measures proposed by the present Congress, and for the success of which the Republican party has fought and continues to fight, despite the rebuke administered last November, were designed to continue that party in power at the sacrifice of free government and the rights of the toiling millions of this country. The Force Bill, the McKinley Tariff Measure, the shameful conduct and revolutionary methods of the Partisan Speaker of the present House of Representatives, the Plutocratic Senate's lordly indifference to the people's cry for financial relief; all these indicate that the Democracy of Kentucky has a higher duty than the mere control of our local government. We must take the van of the struggling host that battles for equal rights, and by our position and boisterous inspire confidence and enthusiasm throughout the country.

In many other States the Leagues of Democratic Clubs are already marshaling their forces and getting in line, with a view of active service in the coming National election, and we feel that Kentucky should promptly take her rightful place in the van among those who battle for civil liberty. We therefore recommend and urge an immediate revival of all the Clubs which are members of the State League, and the organization of new ones throughout the State.

It is probable that a State Convention of the Democratic Clubs will shortly be held to meet under the auspices of the League, and it is therefore important that steps should be taken at once toward active organization, and that you put yourselves in communication with those headquarters.

M. C. ALFORD, President of the Kentucky League of Democratic Clubs.

F. A. PRAGUE, Kentucky Vice-President of National League of Democratic Clubs.

ED. PORTER THOMPSON, Secretary.

UNDER "WHICH KING" OR THE SPIRIT OF 76.

Editor of the Climax:

I rejoice to see that your journal, though Democratic, is wise enough to see that the question of railroad management and ownership is a higher issue than the success of any party, and that your journal is at least open to free discussion. I am following in the tracks of saints Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, in holding to the people's rule, instead of that of the corporate monopolies.

Jefferson, above all men, believed in the freedom of speech. I thank you that you are wise enough to follow such a leader. He won his immortal fame by crushing the United States Bank Corporation.

You are a Democrat and I am a Republican—can either of us be a slave to the other, and yet deprive the people of the "King's Highway"? Can one or the other be either, with the power of unlimited taxation in the hands of bandits?

Can either of us be free men, with a standing army of "thugs" under the name of detectives, shooting down the people without law or trial, and with impunity?

So I send you a letter of a follower of Jackson and Jefferson, which I ask you to publish. He is a farmer and works with his own hands. He has the spirit of Franklin, who were "jeans" of domestic cloth, raised not as a slave to England—who could live on "sawdust" pudding and could not be bought. This "Hayseed," like the "Socksless Simpson" of Kansas, is in earnest, and blind mist the man who does not see here the outcropping of the spirit of 1776—"Liberty or Death!"

C. M. CLAY.

White Hall, Ky., Feb. 28th, 1891.

THE PROBLEM OF FREEDOM.

For the Cosmopolitan: The "substantial farmers" of your neighborhood who requested you to reprint from the Erie Daily Times the correspondence of Cassius M. Clay with the "Country People's Patriotic Union," which appeared in your last issue, demonstrated by their action the interest they properly take in the question which formed the basis of that correspondence, to-wit: The question of railroad nationalization in the United States. This great question, Dr. Richard T. Ely, the foremost American political economist of the new school, calls the "problem of freedom."

It is the starting point of all social reform. The tariff, co-operation, strikes, arbitration, profit-sharing, all these are weighty topics, but they well-nigh lose their significance when placed by the side of the proper regulation, control and ownership of the great means of communication and transportation.

Let me assure you Mr. Editor, that this question is rapidly coming into the focus of public attention and will soon be the leading question of the day in American politics in spite of the endeavors of our corporation serving political press of all parties, to keep it out of notice by the dead silence treatment.

The farmers of Girard will be glad to have something more from Mr. Clay upon the subject in hand, and with your permission I will place some sentences from his pen before them which I extract from matter communicated by him to my personal address.

In a letter to me dated the 11th ult, he says:

"I have read with great interest your Declaration of Principles upon which that organization (the Country People's Patriotic Union) is founded; dated 1887.

"In the same year in my address before the Alumni of Yale University I took the same ground. That the ownership of the railroads was necessary to the liberty of the American people. You will please return my sincere thanks to the society for their appreciation of services in the great issue which I have recently given to the people of the Union."

In concluding the same letter he says: "I appreciate the prayers of my friends for my health, and the liberty of the people—in such a contest I have unlimited faith that the God of the Universe stands on our side, for we contend not for selfish ends, but for justice, and the happiness of the whole people."

I next extract from a recent letter of Mr. Clay to Hugh Cavanaugh of the Knights of Labor published in the Cincinnati Times, the following few pithy sentences:

"What sort of a government is that which has no highways? What sort of a government is that where unlimited taxation rests in the hands of a few tyrants? What sort of a government is that where a band of robbers keeps up a standing army under the name of detectives? The railroad power is not only a robber itself but the ally and head of all the

trusts, combines, and other robberies which are fast bringing our people to poverty and slavery.

Again he says: "Pray don't commit Harikari among us, as the Japanese, by striking weapons, but strike the common enemy. We want no side issues; don't handicap our great aim by all sorts of impracticable issues."

Mr. Clay winds up to Mr. Cavanaugh with the following axioms, of which the 3rd, 4th, and 5th, especially deserve, in my opinion, universal applause and adoption.

AXIOMS.

First. "I don't want the standing armies of European despotism, but to make the great majority of the people land holders. They will then be best defense. Thus France stands Republican."

Second. "Money, the medium of exchange, should be gold, silver and paper money (convertible in those metals, at will) of equal values."

Third. "The abolition of corporations for private ends."

Fourth. The protection of all labor from any obstruction to fair competition, supply and demand being the only criterion of all industries.

Fifth. Equal taxation of all property, in Church and State.

Sixth. "Justice."

Kentucky is bound to be the first State to do this.

Farmers of Girard, don't you think we can make Pennsylvania the next?

JOHN C. PERKINS, Swazeville, Pa., Feb. 7, 1891.

CORPORATIONS.

(Frankfort Capital.)

The following articles on Corporations and Corporate Institutions have been adopted by the Convention:

Section 1. No corporation in existence at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall have the benefit of future legislation without first filing in the office of the Secretary of State an acceptance of the provisions of this Constitution in binding form.

Sec. 2. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a bona fide organization shall not have taken place, and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall hereafter be void and of no effect.

Sec. 3. No corporation shall engage in business other than that expressly authorized in its charter, or the law under which it may have been, or hereafter may be organized, nor shall it hold any real estate, except such as may be proper and necessary for carrying on its legitimate business, for a longer period than five years, under a penalty of an escheat to the State.

Sec. 4. No corporation shall issue stock or bonds except for an equivalent in money paid or labor done, or property actually received and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created, and neither labor nor property shall be received in payment of stock or bonds at a greater value than the market price at the time said labor was done or property delivered, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

Sec. 5. Corporations formed under the laws of this State, or carrying on business in this State, shall, at all times, have one or more directors, who shall be elected by the people, without law or trial, and with impunity.

So I send you a letter of a follower of Jackson and Jefferson, which I ask you to publish. He is a farmer and works with his own hands. He has the spirit of Franklin, who were "jeans" of domestic cloth, raised not as a slave to England—who could live on "sawdust" pudding and could not be bought. This "Hayseed," like the "Socksless Simpson" of Kansas, is in earnest, and blind mist the man who does not see here the outcropping of the spirit of 1776—"Liberty or Death!"

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competing line, or acquire by purchase or otherwise any parallel or competing line, or operate the same; nor shall any railroad company or other common carrier combine or make any contract with the owners of any vessel that leaves or makes port in this State, or with any common carrier, by which combination or contract the earnings of one doing the carrying are to be shared by the other not doing the carrying.

Sec. 13. No corporation organized outside the limits of this State shall be allowed to transact business within the State on more favorable conditions than are prescribed by law to similar corporations organized under the laws of this State.

Sec. 14. No corporation shall lease or alienate any franchise so as to relieve the franchisee or licensee of the responsibility of the liabilities of the lessor or grantor, lessee or grantee, contracted or incurred in the operation, use or enjoyment of such franchise, or any of its privileges.

Sec. 15. Any president, director, manager, cashier or other officer of any banking institution or association for the deposit or loan of money, who shall receive in assent to the receipt of deposits after he shall have knowledge of the fact that such banking institution or association is insolvent, shall be individually responsible for such deposits so received.

Sec. 16. The General Assembly shall, by general laws, provide for the revocation or forfeiture of the charters of all corporations guilty of abuse or misuse of their corporate powers, privileges or franchises, or whenever said corporations become detrimental to the interest and welfare of the State or its citizens.

Sec. 17. All elevator or store-houses where grain or other property is stored for a commission, whether the property stored be kept separate or not, are declared to be public warehouses, subject to legislative control, and the General Assembly shall pass laws for the inspection of grain and other produce, and for the protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain and other produce.

Sec. 18. In all elections for directors or managers of any corporation, each shareholder shall have the right to cast as many votes in the aggregate as he or she shall be entitled to vote in said corporation under its charter multiplied by the number of directors or managers to be elected at such election; and each shareholder may cast the whole number of votes, either in person or by proxy, for one candidate, or distribute such votes among two or more candidates, and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

Sec. 19. The word corporation, as here used, shall embrace joint stock companies, partnerships and quasi-corporations of all kinds.

HORSE NOTES.

W. P. SIMPSON, of New York, has purchased the four-year-old trotter Captain Mack, paying \$25,000.

Col. R. G. Stoner, of Paris, sold his chestnut stallion, Mambrino Russell, to M. E. McHenry of Geneva, Ill., for \$2,000.—*Mt. Sterling Democrat.*

Illinois has sixty-six towns that hold trotting meetings—more than any other State. Iowa has fifty-four; Indiana, fifty-three; Kentucky, twenty-one.

Col. R. E. Edmonson leaves this afternoon for Chicago. He will make a sale of horses in Indianapolis next week and one in Kansas City the week after.—*Transcript.*

A \$10,000 kite shaped track is to be built at Mt. Gilead, O.

And Paris too wants a kite-shaped track. This seems to be the rage among horsemen now.

A bigger horse than any ever exhibited by Europe, Delaware's old showman, arrived here yesterday. He is a Clydesdale gelding, 21 hands high, weighs 2,250 pounds, is owned by Thos. Conners, of Muncie, Ind., and is on exhibition at the live stable of J. H. Wilson & Son.—*Lexington Transcript.*

The American Trotter is the name of a new turf paper to be published weekly in Indianapolis, Ind., by Mr. C. W. Williams, breeder of Axtell and Allerton.

Independence is referred to by one of our contemporaries as the Lexington of the North, and it is fitting that she should be represented by a good turf journal.

J. H. Engleman has the only mare in this county in foal to Antee 2161, the 555 lb. stallion. The mare is Bessie L., by Cuyler Green, and foals in 1891.

Since the above was written Antee 2161 has been written Antee 2161, of Morrisville, Pa., for \$80,000. He will be taken to Pennsylvania for stud duty at \$500.—*Danville Advertiser.*

Mr. B. H. Neale has sold an Emperor Wilkes colt to a new Hampshire party for \$1,000. He is a fine horse, and is in the State, having trotted a far-long in 21 seconds. The purchaser said he would hesitate, upon going home, about telling his people how fast he had seen the colt trot, as he doubted about their having sufficient credulity to believe the statement.

Green Mountain Maid stands at the head of the great trotting brood mares. Seven of her foals made records from 2:20 to 2:28 and what is more remarkable is that six of them were by Messenger. Du-roc. Emeline stands next with seven in the 2:30 list, three of which were by Asteroid. Miss Russell, dam of Maud S. 2:08, has four in the list—three of which are fast. Florio, by Henry Clay, is the dam of three in the 2:30 list by Volunteer, among them the famous St. Julian 2:11.—*Farmers Home Journal.*

The origin of the Kentucky saddle horse is said to have been a fine mare of unknown blood in Fayette county. She greatly excelled in saddle gait, and her owner bred her, about the year 1850, to a thoroughbred race horse, named the neighborhood. The produce of these two, also excelled in the same gait, were then crossed in various ways, always selecting choice animals of both sexes for this purpose. They have turned out so well and given such high satisfaction to all using them, we are informed, that they are fast becoming an established breed, and fairly increasing in number.—*Tennessee and other southern States also joining Kentucky in their production.*

These horses are usually fitted to sixteen hands high, of elegant form, stylish, neat and harmonious in all points, and clean in their lines. They are hardy, and with proper usage, extra enduring. They are docile, courteous, proud and good tempered, if treated gently and spoken to kindly and affectionately. But ill treatment is instantly resented by them. They will bear the spur or the whip, when out at exercise under the saddle, nor will they tolerate rough grooming or any abuse in the stable.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Bradford & Co. sale is now over and the Woodard sale is in progress. The attendance and bidding at both of these great offerings of horses are sufficient to convince the most skeptical that there has been no falling off in the interest taken in trotting horses. From East,

West, North and South buyers have come in great numbers—gentlemen representing every State in which trotting horses are bred. The princely sums for which the best animals have been sold, and the moderate prices which animals of inferior grades have brought, strikingly illustrate the oft repeated axiom that it pays best to raise the best. Fairly-bred mares of fair individuality bring fairly good prices, but the kind of stallions that sell for long prices are the "top sires"—the horses that are sired by great stallions, whose dams are fashionably-bred and that have individual qualities to recommend them to purchasers. People do not come from Idaho and Montana from Massachusetts and New York, from Georgia and Alabama to buy stallions of ordinary breeding. With them the best are none too good. The difference between first and second-class stock is yearly being accentuated by broader and broader lines.—*Stock Farm.*

My friend Dudley Miller, of the Horse World, has recently published a list of thoroughbred horses that have sired trotters. It will now be in order for some one to prepare a list of scrub horses that have also sired trotters. The argument to be deduced from such a table amounts simply to nil. In order to prove this it is only necessary to consider the fact that no thoroughbred horse ever sired a great trotter, or a 2:30 trotter, out of a thoroughbred mare. This demonstrates that the dam of a 2:30 trotter is not a scrub horse, and that it is possible for a horse or a mare to have the trotting instinct so strongly developed that he or she may produce a trotter when bred to an animal of antagonistic blood. No man entirely sane would at the present stage of trotting horse breeding heed his stud with a thoroughbred stallion. No one, I know, of dreams that Scotland, 2:22, for instance, derived any of his trotting proclivities from Bonnie Scotland. And why? Because Waterwitch, Scotland's dam was an extremely uniform producer of trotter, while Bonnie Scotland never sired but one. True one of his daughters, the dam of First Willers, produced a trotter, but he was also by a strongly bred trotting horse, got by one of the most prepotent sons of Hambletonian and well bred on the side of his dam. There are few occupations more entirely useless than figuring up the number of trotting horses got by thoroughbred sires. Their great plan of breeding is to produce a dam of the grand aggregate of 2:30 horses.—*Journalist in Stock Farm.*

Catarrh Can't be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, and First Willers, produced a trotter, but he was also by a strongly bred trotting horse, got by one of the most prepotent sons of Hambletonian and well bred on the side of his dam. There are few occupations more entirely useless than figuring up the number of trotting horses got by thoroughbred sires. Their great plan of breeding is to produce a dam of the grand aggregate of 2:30 horses.—*Journalist in Stock Farm.*

THE CLIMAX.

Wednesday, - - - March 4, 1901.

Monday was a slow court day. Steer strayed or stolen. See local. Mr. As. Oldham is sick—threatened with pneumonia.

The past week has been the coldest yet of the winter.

Mr. Thomas Phelps filled his ice-house, Monday, with ice.

John De Witt Miller will lecture at the court house to-night.

The Government building is here, now at a big opening sale.

Locate the public building where it will do the most good for the town.

De Witt Miller, to-night, at court house, on "Love, Courtship and Marriage."

Mr. Milo H. Shanks will build a residence on Fifth street—James M. Todd, contractor.

Mr. J. Len Ballard has kindly loaned his ancient Squire Boone bell to the Art Loan Exhibition.

Harris, Douglas & Co. are building a residence on Walnut street, at the terminus of "R" street.

Miss Mary Grady is to begin at once the erection of a residence on Collins street—Turpin and Douglas, contractors.

Mr. N. V. White has returned from New York, and says the purchases by Southern merchants are unusually large.

An entertainment of interest is billed for the Christian church, next Tuesday night. Everybody invited. No charge.

Won't Richmond be a dandy with a \$3,000 public building and a \$17,000 public school house, coming along at the same time.

The costly property on Main street, near the cemetery, sold yesterday to J. B. Stouffer for \$1,400. It sold for \$800 a year ago.

The Odd Fellows lodge in Richmond is growing rapidly. At the last meeting a number of initiates came from Kirksville and Irvine.

Harry Todd has sold all the lumber from his mill near Speedwell to an Indiana man, and is waiting for the Three Forks to be finished. He gets \$2 per hundred at the depot.

Miss Katie Strasser, who taught a dancing class here some years ago, will give a burlesque in Louisville, next June, entitled "The Two Bears," in which two hundred children will take part.

A general store has been opened at Waco by A. S. Hise & Co., the Company being J. W. Barnard and T. R. Hise. They propose to sell goods at what you want them or not.

The new law firm of Crooke and Cobb, office on First street, is composed of two well known and popular young men, Messrs. H. R. Crooke and J. Tevis Cobb. If you get into trouble, consult them.

There is a general expression of opinion that the Government building should be located where it will most improve the town—where there will be property suitable of purchase and improvement.

Schlegel was telegraphed from Clay City to come prepared to make a series of views. A Michigan man, who had been in a leg chute on the North Fork of Kentucky river, gave him \$15 worth of work. He had tried two other artists who did not give satisfaction.

Prof. W. D. McClintock, who is teaching in Wells College, Aurora, New York, has accepted the chair of English Literature in Rockefeller University, Chicago. Prof. McClintock is to deliver a series of lectures in Washington City in two weeks and will visit his parents in Lexington after his Washington engagement.

New for the Capital.

As Richmond is precisely in the center of the big end of Kentucky, and has the finest hotel outside of Louisville and several other hotels besides, and has five railroads, why not have the capital?

McCrory a Sure Shot.

McCrory got his Richmond public building bill signed by the President. When he goes after a con the varmint waits the formality of a shot and just mows down into the bag—Louisville Times.

The Three Forks to be Pushed to Irvine.

Col. Woodward was in Richmond on last Wednesday, going to Becktonville. He has everything ready to proceed with tracklaying to Irvine, so soon as the weather will permit. When completed the road, work toward Beattyville will follow.

New Livestock Proprietor.

Mr. J. K. Bailey, of Oak Orchard, was here on Monday, and bought the lively stable outfit of Geo. H. Myers. He has arranged with Mr. Myers to conduct the stable, and it will be fitted up to the best advantage. The stable is on Irvine street, between Second and Third.

Brown Gaining.

Hon. John Young Brown, of Henderson, candidate for Governor, will speak in the Court-house, this place, at 1 o'clock on Saturday, March 14th. Drop in and hear him. He will have a word to say about free coinage, the sub-treasury, tariff and other perplexing things.

John on a Boom.

The rising young auctioneer, Jno. A. Bain, of Lexington, Ky., was highly complimented upon his management of F. J. Barry's great combination sale at Chicago—Lexington.

We rejoice at the success of this young man who lived in Richmond when a boy.

Accidentally Shot.

George W. White, Jr., son of "Old Printer" Ford, in this place, was seriously shot at Friday, last. He had a pistol in his overcoat pocket, and falling down it was discharged, the ball entering the thigh on the outside and passing through to the inside. It is a serious wound.

County Alliance.

The County Union of the Farmers' Alliance will convene in Richmond the first day and Saturday in April. Prominent speakers from various points in the State will be present. Every body invited to hear the speaking. Delegates from the twelve or fifteen unions in the county will be present.

Artificial Horse.

A life-size artificial horse, as beautiful as a real live thoroughbred, made its appearance in the saddle and harness boxes of W. C. Gormley & Co., in this place Monday. This is the first horse of the kind ever in town, and we might add that it has "come to stay." It is of peculiar make, its hands high, and a beautiful chestnut sorrel. It cost \$85.

Circuit Court.

The March term of the Madison Circuit Court will convene on Monday week, the 10th, Judge Morton presiding. The criminal docket is set for the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th days, and shows 123 cases. The ordinary docket is set for the 6th day and has 23 cases. There are 69 old equity cases and 34 appearances; 13 pauper idit claims, 2 forfeitures and 1 rule.

Copies of the Masters.

The Art Loan Exhibition now open in Crooke's store, for the benefit of the ladies' Parsonage Fund, has 100 copies of the book, "The Swiss Landscapes," by Mr. M. V. V. in eruption, scenes in Venice, and copies from such masters as Michael Angelo, Murillo, Rubens, Fra Angelico, Titian. These are worth the small price of admission.

New Cattle.

The Louisville Southern is getting almost an entire new equipment, consisting of 800 freight cars, ten locomotives, six passenger coaches and three coal-cars. The Southern is doing an immense business, and is compelled to get new rolling stock constantly. The new freight cars are of the latest pattern with self-couplers, and are of 60,000 pounds capacity.

Health's Addition.

Dr. M. C. Heath has opened a street from the steam laundry, on South Elliott Avenue, to Big Hill Avenue, at McKee's lake. Lots have been laid out and two houses are being built.

That locality is growing rapidly. It has a coal yard, a planing mill, steam laundry, grocery, and a number of residences. Several houses have been built in the Dillingham addition, just across the street from the Heath addition.

Fun For Scott.

Common Pleas Court is in session, Judge Scott on the bench. The breach of promise suit of Miss Todd Case against Jeff Bryant for \$2,000 damages set for to-day. The evidence in the case is said to be rich, rare and rare.

Col. Toss. Turner and Son, Henry Woodford, Mt. Sterling, G. C. Lockhart and County Attorney John S. Smith appear for the plaintiff, and Brooks & White, Mt. Sterling, and Ward & Dickson for the defense—Paris Record.

Pooled in February.

County Clerk Hill issued the appendix list of marriage licenses for the month of February: Ida E. Turpin, Jennie M. Mauder, Ellen Garrett, Annie M. W. Nathan, Lowry, Ida B. Hughes; W. T. Edwards, Mary E. Adams; Jesse Newby, Kate Duncan; J. W. Boulware, Mary B. Martin; James Cornwell, Mollie King; Claiborne Martin, Zephyr Wilder; J. A. Hill, Jennie E. Lester; A. C. Ruble, Annie Kiddell; C. P. Goff, Agnes Chennault; H. B. Kinnaird, Annie E. Manigault; Wm. Jett, Colley Taylor; James Nolan, Nannie Harris, Total, 14. There were only 6 colored, making 20 in all.

A Silver Cake.

Saturday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Sheppard, of Trinity Episcopal church, formerly of Richmond—and the occasion was made memorable by two handsome presents, one from Mr. Sheppard's congregation and the other from his son, Mr. Allen Sheppard, of Richmond, Va. The former gave him a "silver cake" which was daintily prepared and contained in the center fifty silver dollars; the other, from his son, was a handsome silver tea service. The affair was a surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, and was most enjoyable.

Mr. Sheppard holds a warm place in the hearts of his congregation and the citizens generally, and all wish him and his wife many happy returns of their wedding anniversary—Stanford Journal.

The Public Building.

President Harrison, on last Thursday, signed the bill authorizing the Government building in Richmond, at a cost of \$75,000. After mature deliberation, careful examination of the papers and having taken into consideration the advisability and practicability from several of our prominent citizens, including Collector A. R. Barnum, Senator John Bennett and Hon. J. Speed Smith, and also from our excellent Congressman, the President said that Richmond needed a public building and thereupon signed the bill.

This action of President Harrison is a high compliment to Richmond, for he has voted a number of similar bills for southern towns, some of them much larger than Richmond. But they were not important as Internal Revenue centers, and were not peculiarly located for the United States Court. The President doubtless believes that the next Congress will divide the State into United States Court districts, and locate one of the courts at Richmond.

Congressman McCrory has again demonstrated his wonderful foresight as a legislator by the benefit of his constituents. No ordinary Congressman could have convinced the President, who had become so thoroughly fortified in opinion against the southern towns, that a public building in Richmond was a necessity.

That Gold Brick Again.

A stranger giving his name as Pierce, and claiming Arizona as his home, appeared at the home of Asa Barrow, a wealthy farmer of Clay County, and established a relationship with the old gentleman. He made himself exceedingly agreeable and finally informed Mr. Barrow that he had a gold brick worth thousands, but it was in possession of an Indian who asked \$5,000 for his—the Indian's part; that he needed a little ready money, but did not want to sell the brick. Mr. Barrow, accompanied by his son Tom, went with the pretended relative to see the brick. The Indian was over near Paris, but would not show himself to the Barrows, as he could not speak English. The brick was subjected to the usual test by a man in the neighborhood who claimed to be an agent of the mint at Philadelphia. The mint man brought a small hole in the brick, pronounced it perfectly pure gold, and offered \$200 for the baring. The Barrows took the \$200 and handed over \$5,000 to Pierce for the Indian's share. Pierce disappeared, and the Barrows were left with the brick and the Indian—like-wise the Indian. The Barrows discovered next day that they were the owners of the same old brick that thousands of other suckers had bought at various times ranging from \$400 to \$20,000.

Art Loan and Flower Exhibition.

On yesterday, in Crooke's corner store, in Richmond, Ky., the Methodist Parsonage Association opened an exhibition of art, relics, and curiosities which has never been surpassed in Madison county. The collection consists of exquisite pieces of world-famed vases, vases of decorative China, glass and lace, paintings by distinguished Kentucky and other American artists. Copies of the master pieces of Europe, and a great variety of foreign curiosities and relics of early times. Among special attractions is a table of George Washington.

ton, valued at \$5,000; a table of La Fayette and his portrait, valued at \$2,000; portraits and autograph of Robert E. Lee; portrait of Daniel Boone; portrait and autograph of Gen. John Morgan with horse equipment he used during the war. The opportunity to examine this beautiful collection with one's friends will constitute a rare social enjoyment, and to this feature there will be, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, p. m., and on other days, at 8 o'clock, p. m., a half-hour concert. The exhibit will, on a succession of days from 9 o'clock a. m. to 9 o'clock, p. m. Season tickets 50 cents; single admission 25 cents; children 15 cents. Music under direction of Young Ladies' Musical Club.

Real Estate Transfers for February.

Town Lots—Commissioner to W. N. Potts, \$254; J. H. Powell to W. P. Baxter, \$254; same to L. L. Lutz, \$254; same to P. M. Pope, \$254; L. L. Lutz to P. M. Pope, \$254; Joe Collins to James Bennett, \$1,400; same to Masonic Temple, \$9,000; M. H. Harber to Wm. Willis, \$1,200; J. H. Powell to Harris, Douglas & Co., \$325; Morgan & Clark to S. J. Arthur, \$200; Wm. Tester to Powell & Hunt, \$400; Mrs. Ward to J. H. Powell, \$200; Morgan & Clark to M. A. Phelps, \$120; W. N. Potts to J. B. Stouffer, \$200; E. W. Powell to George Ballou, \$200; Morgan & Clark to Owen Collins, \$100; W. B. Smith to L. J. Shackelford, \$100. Total, \$18,550.

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making him considerably the oldest man in Meade county. He was a ripe scholar and a charming conversationalist. He was also a Democrat of the true stripe, never having missed an opportunity of casting a vote for that party since he attained his majority. Last August he rode three and a half miles on horseback (the old gray that has served him for the past twenty-seven years), and cast a straight Democratic vote.

Judge Fitch was admitted to the Masonic fraternity in 1820. He was present in Cincinnati in 1825, when Lafayette visited that city, and sat in lodge with the distinguished Frenchman, a fact of which he was proud and to which he often referred in his long career.

Professional Jurors.

One whose duty it is to wait on courts will soon get thoroughly acquainted with names to P. M. Pope, \$254; L. L. Lutz, \$254; same to P. M. Pope, \$254; L. L. Lutz to P. M. Pope, \$254; Joe Collins to James Bennett, \$1,400; same to Masonic Temple, \$9,000; M. H. Harber to Wm. Willis, \$1,200; J. H. Powell to Harris, Douglas & Co., \$325; Morgan & Clark to S. J. Arthur, \$200; Wm. Tester to Powell & Hunt, \$400; Mrs. Ward to J. H. Powell, \$200; Morgan & Clark to M. A. Phelps, \$120; W. N. Potts to J. B. Stouffer, \$200; E. W. Powell to George Ballou, \$200; Morgan & Clark to Owen Collins, \$100; W. B. Smith to L. J. Shackelford, \$100. Total, \$18,550.

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